THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1824. Vol 3....No. 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY
M'CLURG & KING,
A large assortment of
Waterloo Shawls & Points,
TOGETHER with a general assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, which will be sold low by the quantity.
December 3, 1824—3t.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.
THE UNDERSIGNED having formed a Partnership, under the firm of
M'CLURG & TREVOR,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced business at No. 17 *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of
Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,
which they will sell on the most moderate terms
Alexander M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.
N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.
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JOHN BUCKMAN
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824—(Dec. 3 pd.)

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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
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Kinz & M'Kee, Wheeling
James Riddle & Son, Fichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

NEW GOODS.
MYERS & ADAMS
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS consisting of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
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FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.
ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merinos, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
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Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

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At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
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And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.
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ITCH OINTMENT,
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NOTICE.
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John Torode.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 3. Market St.

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AT THEIR
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On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
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Shot, assorted
Omnata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.
They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

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HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
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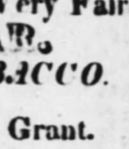
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,
CASSIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Cominazetta, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods
Ingrain & Stair Carpeting,
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced cash prices, for cash or acceptances
November 5—3t

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chests fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.
M. B. LOWRIE,
KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY. HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Fortune's Home.
CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1824
First Report of the Drawing of the Third
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND
WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No 6740 a prize of	$1000
16602 a prize of	1000
4128 a prize of	500
6215 a prize of	500
7792 1 366 17393 6469 each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 20,000 DOLLARS
1 do of 10,000 DOLLARS.
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 18 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4828 of 10.

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.
On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst. the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz:

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halt	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying at
CONINE'S
FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,
Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersiged by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.
Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to
WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.
[N. 26—tf]

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,
CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:
Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12 18 Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Angers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.
ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.
Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE
J. TOWNE
HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.
J. T Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
with VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks, Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.
☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—3m

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburgh on Tuesday the 7th inst. Gen. Marks was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Joel B. Sutherland Speaker of the House on the fifth balloting, as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
Sutherland,	31	32	37	40	49
Ritner,	27	25	47	32	37
Middleswarth,	15	16	14	10	3

For a copy of the Governor's Message, in time for this sheet, we are indebted to our very attentive Harrisburgh correspondent.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

IN the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty and peace, we have every reason for congratulation on the prosperity, happiness, and rising greatness of our country. The firm and dignified policy pursued by the general government, continues to command the respect of foreign powers. Respected abroad, we are left at liberty, under the protection of a kind Providence, whose signal interposition we have so often felt and acknowledged as a nation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and add to the comfort and happiness of our citizens.—To develop the resources, and promote the essential interests of your constituents, you are now assembled; and any measures, calculated to advance the public good, will meet my most earnest co-operation and concurrence.

With the most pure and heartfelt delight, the citizens of the United States have witnessed the arrival of the great and distinguished friend of our country, General La Fayette. Having reached our shores since your last adjournment, you have not had an opportunity of expressing in your legislative capacity, those sentiments of affection and gratitude, with which all classes of the people are animated. The vivid recollection of his great and disinterested services, the manifestation of feeling which has so universally prevailed, gives reason to believe that our friend and benefactor, will receive some evidence of the substantial gratitude of the nation. The means will be for the wisdom of Congress to devise. This desirable result might, perhaps, be promoted by an expression of the Legislatures of the respective States of the Union. A resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with this object, will receive my most cordial approbation and concurrence.

The constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provides "That every man, for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without *sale, denial*, or *delay*." It may be well worthy of legislative inquiry, how far this constitutional injunction has been carried into effect, by our existing laws. The security of our rights is the principal end of civil government. Unnecessary delay in the administration of the law, becomes the most flagrant injustice, productive of ruinous expense, and loss of valuable time to parties and witnesses. If, as is alleged, justice be withheld year after year, I know of no more serious grievance, or which more loudly calls for the interposition of the legislature. It is not for the executive to say from what causes the delay arises, whether from the defective organization of our courts, or the weak, inefficient manner in which the laws are administered. I would, however, earnestly recommend legislative inquiry, that if the evil be found to exist, a legislative remedy, in a matter so interesting to the citizens of the commonwealth, may be promptly applied.

It may be useful to state, that the delay has been in some measure ascribed to the facility afforded to writs of error, from the supreme court, to the decisions of the inferior tribunals. The trifling costs paid in the court of the last resort, operates as an encouragement for the removal of suits, which, causing a great accumulation of business, necessarily produces great delay. If unsuccessful the party has no increased interest to pay, nor are the costs such as to deter him from making frivolous and captious objections to the judgment of the lower court. Whenever a cause has been fairly tried, it is a disgrace to any code of laws to have the controversy remanded upon a mere technical objection, which rarely enters into the dispute between the parties. The continuance of causes on account of the absence of witnesses, has been complained of as a great evil. It is suggested with great diffidence, whether the taking of depositions before some competent person, appointed in each county for that purpose, to be read in evidence, in case of the absence of the witness, might not have a beneficial effect in the despatch of business, and at the same time decrease the expense and vexation of witnesses, in being compelled so frequently, to attend to give testimony in our courts of justice.

It has been decided by the supreme court, that the verdict of a jury on the issue, *devisavit vel non*, concludes the right to the personal, but not the real property of the deceased. Hence, it sometimes occurs, that a man dies intestate as to his personal, and testate as to his real property—the right to the personalty is fixed by the verdict, whilst the real property continues the subject of dispute to the injury of the parties, and the prosperity of the country. I cannot conceive any injury, but great good, that would arise from the verdict and judgment being equally conclusive, in the one case as the other.

In Pennsylvania, the ownership of real property is usually tried in the action of ejectment, in which case two verdicts and judgments are required by our laws, to bar the right. It is indeed difficult to perceive, why a verdict and judgment should be final and conclusive of the right to a large sum of money, and not have the same effect on one acre of land. Policy, and the best interests of the country, require, that real property, particularly, should have a fixed and determinate owner. Under this view, the revival, or rather simplification of the ancient writ of right, would be an improvement on our judicial code.

The act erecting the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will expire by its own limitation, from and after the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five. Unless the legislature should think it expedient to re-model the court, the business of that commercial section of the state will require its continuance, for a limited time.—Whether the short period for which judges are necessarily appointed, under the present system, will enable the executive to call into service the best talents of the country, will be for the legislature in its discretion to decide.

While on the subject of the judiciary, I would suggest for your consideration, whether the addition of two judges to the supreme court, would not be attended with advantages more than equal to the increased expense.

The commissioners appointed under the act of the last session, providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the state, have been diligently engaged in the performance of those duties; a detailed statement of which will be presented to you, during your session. The importance of a water communication in a political, commercial, and agricultural point of view, is now so well understood, that it may be deemed unnecessary to advert to it. The act of the last session may be considered as the continuation of a system, destined, at no distant day, to mingle the waters of the west with the Atlantic. Whenever the necessary information has been collected, and the practicability of canals in the western section of the state fully ascertained, it will be the part of a well regulated and wise policy to extend, with a liberal hand, the fostering aid of the government. The resources of the state are fully equal to the enterprise, and every reliance may be securely placed upon the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens. From the information we have already obtained, there is but little doubt that Pennsylvania presents the cheapest and best route for the connection of the western waters with the Atlantic; in which event, we may confidently expect the aid of the general government, in this national work, so incalculable in its advantages, to the different states of our widely extended and extending confederacy.

I have the pleasure, herewith to transmit to you, the report of the commissioners, appointed to view and examine twenty two locks on the lower section and forty two locks on the upper section, of the river Schuylkill navigation company, and whether the navigation is so far executed in a masterly, workmanlike manner. The warm terms of praise in which the commissioners speak of this work is highly gratifying; and whilst its completion is evidence of the individual enterprise of our citizens, it shows that Pennsylvania has not been inattentive to this essential branch of internal improvement. This canal will, hereafter, prove an important link in the chain of connexions to be formed with the north and west, and our beautiful and thriving metropolis.

Under the "act to authorize a loan and for other purposes," the state has been enabled to borrow the amount which our exigencies required on terms advantageous to the commonwealth.—By advertisements in the different newspapers of Philadelphia and New-York, persons desirous of loaning money to the state, were requested to forward proposals to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the first day of June. By an estimate from the treasurer, it was ascertained, that the demands of the treasury would require two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, including the sum of ninety thousand dollars, previously borrowed from the bank of Philadelphia, and which the executive, by the fourth section of the act, was authorized, but not required, to renew. The whole amount was taken by the bank of Pennsylvania; the terms offered by them being the most favorable, at an interest of five per cent, the

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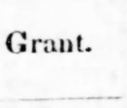
20 bbls Herrings, 1824
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,
KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Fortune's Home.
CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1824
First Report of the Drawing of the Third
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND
WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No 6740 a prize of		$1000
16402 a prize of		1000
4128 a prize of		500
6215 a prize of		500
7792 1 366 17393 6469 each a prize of		50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 30,000 DOLLARS
1 do of 10,000 DOLLARS.
2 of 5000, 28 of 1000, 180 of 500, 50 of 100, 96 of 50, 4808 of 10.

The above list of prizes are still undrawn, and all but four are floating from the commencement, and as the prizes only will be drawn, the most auspicious prospects are presented to adventurers.
On the opening of the wheels on Wednesday the 24th inst. the price of tickets will be advanced to $12, and from the unusual demand for tickets and the proposed rapidity of the drawing, the price will probably still be farther advanced, of which due notice will be given—Until which time tickets and shares in a great variety of numbers may be had for the following low rates, viz.

Whole	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Half	5	Eighths	1 25

By applying at
CONINE'S
FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 52, Market-st near the Centre Market,
Where all tickets, halves, quarters and eighths are signed or countersigned by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for the punctual payment of all such prizes as they may draw, and where also the cash may be obtained for prizes, immediately on the tickets being presented.
Distant adventurers, who are desirous of early and punctual attention to their orders, as well as speedy returns of the result of their investments, may enclose the cash to
WM C. CONINE, Baltimore
[N. 25—tf]

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,
CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:
Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8 10, 10 12, 9 12, 10 14, 11 15, 11 17, 12 16, 12 17, and 12 18 Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barknails, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.
ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Cardlewick
Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

NOTICE
J. TOWNE
HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.
J. T Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to
☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—8t

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburgh on Tuesday the 7th inst. Gen. Marks was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Joel B. Sutherland Speaker of the House on the fifth balloting, as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
Sutherland,	31	32	37	40	49
Ritner,	27	25	47	32	37
Middleswarth,	15	16	14	10	3

For a copy of the Governor's Message, in time for this sheet, we are indebted to our very attentive Harrisburgh correspondent.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

IN the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty and peace, we have every reason for congratulation on the prosperity, happiness, and rising greatness of our country. The firm and dignified policy pursued by the general government, continues to command the respect of foreign powers. Respected abroad, we are left at liberty, under the protection of a kind Providence, whose signal interposition we have so often felt and acknowledged as a nation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and add to the comfort and happiness of our citizens.—To develop the resources, and promote the essential interests of your constituents, you are now assembled; and any measures, calculated to advance the public good, will meet my most earnest co-operation and concurrence.

With the most pure and heartfelt delight, the citizens of the United States have witnessed the arrival of the great and distinguished friend of our country, General La Fayette. Having reached our shores since your last adjournment, you have not had an opportunity of expressing in your legislative capacity, those sentiments of affection and gratitude, with which all classes of the people are animated. The vivid recollection of his great and disinterested services, the manifestation of feeling which has so universally prevailed, gives reason to believe that our friend and benefactor, will receive some evidence of the substantial gratitude of the nation. The means will be for the wisdom of Congress to devise. This desirable result might, perhaps, be promoted by an expression of the Legislatures of the respective States of the Union. A resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with this object, will receive my most cordial approbation and concurrence.

The constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provides "That every man, for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without *sale*, *denial*, or *delay*." It may be well worthy of legislative inquiry, how far this constitutional injunction has been carried into effect, by our existing laws. The security of our rights is the principal end of civil government. Unnecessary delay in the administration of the law, becomes the most flagrant injustice, productive of ruinous expense, and loss of valuable time to parties and witnesses. If, as is alleged, justice be withheld year after year, I know of no more serious grievance, or which more loudly calls for the interposition of the legislature. It is not for the executive to say from what causes the delay arises, whether from the defective organization of our courts, or the weak, inefficient manner in which the laws are administered. I would, however, earnestly recommend legislative inquiry, that if the evil be found to exist, a legislative remedy, in a matter so interesting to the citizens of the commonwealth, may be promptly applied.

It may be useful to state, that the delay has been in some measure ascribed to the facility afforded to writs of error, from the supreme court, to the decisions of the inferior tribunals. The trifling costs paid in the court of the last resort, operates as an encouragement for the removal of suits, which, causing a great accumulation of business, necessarily produces great delay. If unsuccessful the party has no increased interest to pay, nor are the costs such as to deter him from making frivolous and captious objections to the judgment of the lower court. Whenever a cause has been fairly tried, it is a disgrace to any code of laws to have the controversy remanded upon a mere technical objection, which rarely enters into the dispute between the parties. The continuance of causes on account of the absence of witnesses, has been complained of as a great evil. It is suggested with great diffidence, whether the taking of depositions before some competent person, appointed in each county for that purpose, to be read in evidence, in case of the absence of the witness, might not have a beneficial effect in the despatch of business, and at the same time decrease the expense and vexation of witnesses, in being compelled so frequently, to attend to give testimony in our courts of justice.

It has been decided by the supreme court, that the verdict of a jury on the issue, *devisavit vel non*, concludes the right to the personal, but not the real property of the deceased. Hence, it sometimes occurs, that a man dies intestate as to his personal, and testate as to his real property—the right to the personalty is fixed by the verdict, whilst the real property continues the subject of dispute to the injury of the parties, and the prosperity of the country. I cannot conceive any injury, but great good, that would arise from the verdict and judgment being equally conclusive, in the one case as the other.

In Pennsylvania, the ownership of real property is usually tried in the action of ejectment, in which case two verdicts and judgments are required by our laws, to bar the right. It is indeed difficult to perceive, why a verdict and judgment should be final and conclusive of the right to a large sum of money, and not have the same effect on one acre of land. Policy, and the best interests of the country, require, that real property, particularly, should have a fixed and determinate owner. Under this view, the revival, or rather simplification of the ancient writ of right, would be an improvement on our judicial code.

The act erecting the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will expire by its own limitation, from and after the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five. Unless the legislature should think it expedient to re-model the court, the business of that commercial section of the state will require its continuance, for a limited time.—Whether the short period for which judges are necessarily appointed, under the present system, will enable the executive to call into service the best talents of the country, will be for the legislature in its discretion to decide.

While on the subject of the judiciary, I would suggest for your consideration, whether the addition of two judges to the supreme court, would not be attended with advantages more than equal to the increased expense.

The commissioners appointed under the act of the last session, providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement of the state, have been diligently engaged in the performance of those duties; a detailed statement of which will be presented to you, during your session. The importance of a water communication in a political, commercial, and agricultural point of view, is now so well understood, that it may be deemed unnecessary to advert to it. The act of the last session may be considered as the continuation of a system, destined, at no distant day, to mingle the waters of the west with the Atlantic. Whenever the necessary information has been collected, and the practicability of canals in the western section of the state fully ascertained, it will be the part of a well regulated and wise policy to extend, with a liberal hand, the fostering aid of the government. The resources of the state are fully equal to the enterprise, and every reliance may be securely placed upon the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens. From the information we have already obtained, there is but little doubt that Pennsylvania presents the cheapest and best route for the connection of the western waters with the Atlantic; in which event, we may confidently expect the aid of the general government, in this national work, so incalculable in its advantages, to the different states of our widely extended and extending confederacy.

I have the pleasure, herewith to transmit to you, the report of the commissioners, appointed to view and examine twenty two locks on the lower section and forty two locks on the upper section, of the river Schuylkill navigation company, and whether the navigation is so far executed in a masterly, workmanlike manner. The warm terms of praise in which the commissioners speak of this work is highly gratifying; and whilst its completion is evidence of the individual enterprise of our citizens, it shows that Pennsylvania has not been inattentive to this essential branch of internal improvement. This canal will, hereafter, prove an important link in the chain of connexions to be formed with the north and west, and our beautiful and thriving metropolis.

Under the "act to authorize a loan and for other purposes," the state has been enabled to borrow the amount which our exigencies required on terms advantageous to the commonwealth.—By advertisements in the different newspapers of Philadelphia and New-York, persons desirous of loaning money to the state, were requested to forward proposals to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the first day of June. By an estimate from the treasurer, it was ascertained, that the demands of the treasury would require two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, including the sum of ninety thousand dollars, previously borrowed from the bank of Philadelphia, and which the executive, by the fourth section of the act, was authorized, but not required, to renew. The whole amount was taken by the bank of Pennsylvania; the terms offered by them being the most favorable, at an interest of five per cent, the

state receiving a premium of eight thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars. The interest on the stock to commence when the money was passed to the credit of the commonwealth, which it was agreed should be as follows: One hundred thousand dollars on the first Monday in June; eighty thousand dollars on the first Monday in October, and the remaining forty thousand dollars on the third Monday in December.

It may be proper to inform the legislature, that the treasurer paid at the time it became due, the money heretofore borrowed by the state from the bank of Philadelphia, by which operation, a gain has accrued to the state to the amount of the premium received on the sum of ninety thousand dollars.

Although the importance of education has been frequently pressed upon your attention, you will excuse me, gentlemen, if I again present it for your consideration. As the stability of our republican institutions depends upon the intelligence of our citizens, the instruction of youth should never be lost sight of by the government of a free people. It has been truly said, on other occasions, "that liberty itself, without education, is but a precarious blessing." To carry into effect the constitutional injunction, much has been already done; it must, however, be conceded, much remains yet to do. Primary schools have been established, and colleges endowed, yet in a manner heretofore, unfortunately, not equal to their wants or necessities. I would respectfully suggest, whether an annual sum, specially appropriated for that purpose, would not in a few years raise a fund equal to the universal diffusion of the elements of education among the children of the republic.

Connected with education, permit me to call your attention to the American Biographical Dictionary, compiled by one of our citizens, and intended for the use of schools. This work, which is well executed, illustrates the principles of our government, and holds up for imitation to the rising generation, some of the highest examples in the page or history, of heroism and devotion to country. As an incentive to virtue, and love of country, it may be well worthy of legislative patronage.

In the distribution of power under our complicated system, commerce and manufactures seem to have been placed more immediately under the superintendence of the general government, whilst the interests of agriculture have been left in a great measure to the protection of the respective State Legislatures.—Hence it results that these important interests demand our most serious and anxious care, for at this time of pressure and difficulty for the farmer, it is necessary for him to make up in quantity for the depressed price of his agricultural products. Experience has demonstrated the great advantages of agricultural societies, and it is believed that a further extension of the system, by the establishment of a State Institution, with a small annual appropriation, would greatly assist the labors of that valuable portion of our citizens.

The State Penitentiaries, now erecting in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are progressing with considerable rapidity. As those prisons are constructed upon the principle of solitary confinement, and, of course, containing an alteration in the mode and degree of punishment, it is submitted, whether a revision of the Penal Code will not be absolutely necessary. The proper apportionment of punishment to crime is among the most delicate acts of legislation, and requires, and certainly will receive that deliberate consideration which its importance merits. Valuing, as we do, the free and liberal institutions of our country, there is nothing more interesting than the perfect security of the elective franchise. In some parts of the state the present mode of voting has enabled the artful and designing to impose false and spurious tickets upon the ignorant and unsuspecting citizen.—Voting on one, instead of several pieces of paper, would, it is supposed, answer every useful purpose, lessen the evil complained of, and prevent, in a great measure, the scandalous invasion of the dearest rights of our citizens.

The pernicious practice of betting on elections still continues to prevail, which, if the legislature are desirous of preventing, as there can be no doubt they are, it must be by laws other than those now in force. The only effectual remedy which occurs to the executive, is the making the betting on an election a disqualification of the voter, for the time being, the fact to be ascertained either by the oath of the party, or by indifferent testimony.

A practice has heretofore too much prevailed, of deferring the passage of important bills until near the close of the session of the legislature. The numbers which are then presented for the concurrence of the executive are so numerous that it is impossible for him to give them that deliberate consideration which their importance requires, and which the framers of the constitution intended they should receive. I would respectfully suggest whether some means might not be devised to lessen this accumulation of business. As this matter is more particularly within the province of the legislature, it will be sufficient for me to point out the evil, with a confident belief that every thing will be done on your part to prevent its recurrence.

From the statement of the auditor-general, herewith transmitted, the commonwealth appears to be indebted, one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Of this sum, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars will be payable in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, two hundred and twenty thousand in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and nine hundred and thirty thousand in eighteen hundred and forty-one. When the remainder of the debt, amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, will be called for, is altogether uncertain, consisting of appropriations heretofore made to turnpike roads, canals, bridges, and miscellaneous objects of expenditure.—These several sums of money, it is but justice to remark, were debts contracted for improvements made or commenced during the administration of my predecessors. The annual expenses of government amount to about three hundred and ten thousand dollars, which have increased, and in all probability will continue to do so with the increase of population. For the purpose of meeting the interest of the debt, paying the debt itself, and the ordinary expenses of government, the state has a revenue, arising in various ways, of about three hundred and forty thousand dollars, leaving a surplus of thirty thousand dollars. This excess of revenue, above expenditures, will be sufficient to discharge the additional appropriations which the wants of the state will necessarily require. If this be a correct exposition of our finances, it is delusive to consider them in a flourishing situation.—Many of our ordinary sources of revenue are uncertain and fluctuating in their nature, particularly the funds vested in the banks, the tax on those institutions, and the money received by the state from the land department. It is obvious, that if the present system be continued, the commonwealth will be in no better, but a worse situation, in 1834, 1839, 1841, to meet their engagements, than they are at present. Unless then we are willing to submit to a perpetual debt, the time must soon come when other measures must be divised than annual loans. I am free, gentlemen, to declare, that the contraction of debt, without at the same time providing the means of its gradual extinction, is a policy which, in my apprehension, is totally inconsistent with the best interest of the commonwealth.

However desirable a large debt may be for some governments, ours, thanks to the wisdom and virtue of our ancestors, needs no such cement. Ours is a government of consent, in which the people are emphatically sovereign. What may be the situation of the revenue, or the state of the money market, when the time arrives for the payment of our debts, it is impossible to divine. Their discharge may then be required, which may be attended with great sacrifices, and the credit of the state may be much impaired. We have now, gentlemen, a choice of evils, a perpetual debt, or a provision for raising additional, revenue. In presenting to you this statement, I have performed a conscientious duty. On you it will now devolve to apply a remedy, or resort to the temporary expedient of annual loans, to supply the pressing necessities of the state.

A judicious revision of the laws relative to county rates and levies, part of the money raised to be applied to the use of the commonwealth, might supply the means of supporting the credit of the state, without materially adding to the burthen of the people.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to hope for a continuance of that harmony which has heretofore existed, and that our common labors may tend to promote the interests and honor of our country.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

December 9, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

PRESENT PRICE,

TICKETS $9 00.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

December 10, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

ON Wednesday, the 15th inst. TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery 14th Class, New Series, to be drawn on the 5th of January next, *will ADVANCE to TEN DOLLARS.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A MINIATURE PORTRAIT

OF

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT to the LETTERS OF A REGULAR BAPTIST.

For sale at the different Book-Stores in Pittsburgh. Price 12½ Cents.

Dec. 18, 1824.

CONGRESS.

Extract from National Journal, Dec. 7.

The President of the United States this day, at 12 o'clock, communicated to both houses of Congress, the following Message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

This view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the most sanguine expectations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be unexampled, beyond example? If to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without lessening any duration of those ties from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast duration, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply; and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between our National and State Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing to the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present Administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success, and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interest, and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our foreign commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years, from the 1st of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of six months, from such declaration; and, no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late war. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the twentieth of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the 7th, according to the report recently received, there is good reason to presume that it will be settled in the course of the coming year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British government, an expedient which would be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect, was concluded and signed in London, on the 13th day of March, 1824, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, in the confidence that, with the favor of Divine Providence, which was implored on the occasion, it would prove effectual to the entire abolition of the trade. The convention has been ratified by this government, and the ratifications will be exchanged with those of his Britannic Majesty, as soon as they shall arrive. Should they not arrive in time to be laid before the senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification, it is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South-American governments.—The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been invested, by the king, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced at Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded upon conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed 18,500,000 dollars, which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to 9,463,922 dollars and 81 cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest of the public debt, and upwards of 11,500,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than 3,000,000 in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th of May, authorized a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, at four and a half per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of 75,000 dollars.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of 5,000,000 dollars was authorized, in order to meet the awards, under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States, at four and a half per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the law. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of 10,000,000 of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the 1st of January next, may be estimated at 86,000,000 of dollars, inclusive of 2,500,000 dollars of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of 7,000,000 dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought no to be considered as constituting part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at 79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter, to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease, at no distant period, on most of all. On the 1st of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to 123,491,965 dollars and 16 cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, 47,446,961 dollars and 78 cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of January, 1835; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the Army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the service and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of Artillery. But to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, proportionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'Isle, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the fortification and there is reason to believe that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Allegheny and the Susquehannah; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbor and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed till the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe, that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the Act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this City through the Southern States to New-Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government.—For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as in war, from their talents, and services which they can afford. In this mode also, the Military will be incorporated with the

state receiving a premium of eight thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars. The interest on the stock to commence when the money was passed to the credit of the commonwealth, which it was agreed should be as follows: One hundred thousand dollars on the first Monday in June; eighty thousand dollars on the first Monday in October, and the remaining forty thousand dollars on the third Monday in December.

It may be proper to inform the legislature, that the treasurer paid at the time it became due, the money heretofore borrowed by the state from the bank of Philadelphia, by which operation, a gain has accrued to the state to the amount of the premium received on the sum of ninety thousand dollars.

Although the importance of education has been frequently pressed upon your attention, you will excuse me, gentlemen, if I again present it for your consideration. As the stability of our republican institutions depends upon the intelligence of our citizens, the instruction of youth should never be lost sight of by the government of a free people. It has been truly said, on other occasions, "that liberty itself, without education, is but a precarious blessing." To carry into effect the constitutional injunction, much has been already done; it must, however, be conceded, much remains yet to do. Primary schools have been established, and colleges endowed, yet in a manner heretofore, unfortunately, not equal to their wants or necessities. I would respectfully suggest, whether an annual sum, specially appropriated for that purpose, would not in a few years raise a fund equal to the universal diffusion of the elements of education among the children of the republic.

Connected with education, permit me to call your attention to the American Biographical Dictionary, compiled by one of our citizens, and intended for the use of schools. This work, which is well executed, illustrates the principles of our government, and holds up for imitation to the rising generation, some of the highest examples in the page or history, of heroism and devotion to country. As an incentive to virtue, and love of country, it may be well worthy of legislative patronage.

In the distribution of power under our complicated system, commerce and manufactures seem to have been placed more immediately under the superintendence of the general government, whilst the interests of agriculture have been left in a great measure to the protection of the respective State Legislatures.—Hence it results that these important interests demand our most serious and anxious care, for at this time of pressure and difficulty for the farmer, it is necessary for him to make up in quantity for the depressed price of his agricultural products. Experience has demonstrated the great advantages of agricultural societies, and it is believed that a further extension of the system, by the establishment of a State Institution, with a small annual appropriation, would greatly assist the labors of that valuable portion of our citizens.

The State Penitentiaries, now erecting in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are progressing with considerable rapidity. As those prisons are constructed upon the principle of solitary confinement, and, of course, containing an alteration in the mode and degree of punishment, it is submitted, whether a revision of the Penal Code will not be absolutely necessary. The proper apportionment of punishment to crime is among the most delicate acts of legislation, and requires, and certainly will receive that deliberate consideration which its importance merits. Valuing, as we do, the free and liberal institutions of our country, there is nothing more interesting than the perfect security of the elective franchise. In some parts of the state the present mode of voting has enabled the artful and designing to impose false and spurious tickets upon the ignorant and unsuspecting citizen.—Voting on one, instead of several pieces of paper, would, it is supposed, answer every useful purpose, lessen the evil complained of, and prevent, in a great measure, the scandalous invasion of the dearest rights of our citizens.

The pernicious practice of betting on elections still continues to prevail, which, if the legislature are desirous of preventing, as there can be no doubt they are, it must be by laws other than those now in force. The only effectual remedy which occurs to the executive, is the making the betting on an election a disqualification of the voter, for the time being, the fact to be ascertained either by the oath of the party, or by indifferent testimony.

A practice has heretofore too much prevailed, of deferring the passage of important bills until near the close of the session of the legislature. The numbers which are then presented for the concurrence of the executive are so numerous that it is impossible for him to give them that deliberate consideration which their importance requires, and which the framers of the constitution intended they should receive. I would respectfully suggest whether some means might not be devised to lessen this accumulation of business. As this matter is more particularly within the province of the legislature, it will be sufficient for me to point out the evil, with a confident belief that every thing will be done on your part to prevent its recurrence.

From the statement of the auditor-general, herewith transmitted, the commonwealth appears to be indebted, one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Of this sum, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars will be payable in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and twenty thousand in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and nine hundred and thirty thousand in eighteen hundred and forty-one. When the remainder of the debt, amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, will be called for, is altogether uncertain, consisting of appropriations heretofore made to turnpike roads, canals, bridges, and miscellaneous objects of expenditure.—These several sums of money, it is but justice to remark, were debts contracted for improvements made or commenced during the administration of my predecessors. The annual expenses of government amount to about three hundred and ten thousand dollars, which have increased, and in all probability will continue to do so with the increase of population. For the purpose of meeting the interest of the debt, paying the debt itself, and the ordinary expenses of government, the state has a revenue, arising in various ways, of about three hundred and forty thousand dollars, leaving a surplus of thirty thousand dollars. This excess of revenue, above expenditures, will be sufficient to discharge the additional appropriations which the wants of the state will necessarily require. If this be a correct exposition of our finances, it is delusive to consider them in a flourishing situation.—Many of our ordinary sources of revenue are uncertain and fluctuating in their nature, particularly the funds vested in the banks, the tax on those institutions, and the money received by the state from the land department. It is obvious, that if the present system be continued, the commonwealth will be in no better, but a worse situation, in 1834, 1839, 1841, to meet their engagements, than they are at present. Unless then we are willing to submit to a perpetual debt, the time must soon come when other measures must be divised than annual loans. I am free, gentlemen, to declare, that the contraction of debt, without at the same time providing the means of its gradual extinction, is a policy which, in my apprehension, is totally inconsistent with the best interest of the commonwealth.

However desirable a large debt may be for some governments, ours, thanks to the wisdom and virtue of our ancestors, needs no such cement. Ours is a government of consent, in which the people are emphatically sovereign. What may be the situation of the revenue, or the state of the money market, when the time arrives for the payment of our debts, it is impossible to divine. Their discharge may then be required, which may be attended with great sacrifices, and the credit of the state may be much impaired. We have now, gentlemen, a choice of evils, a perpetual debt, or a provision for raising additional, revenue. In presenting to you this statement, I have performed a consciencious duty. On you it will now devolve to apply a remedy, or resort to the temporary expedient of annual loans, to supply the pressing necessities of the state.

A judicious revision of the laws relative to county rates and levies, part of the money raised to be applied to the use of the commonwealth, might supply the means of supporting the credit of the state, without materially adding to the burthen of the people.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to hope for a continuance of that harmony which has heretofore existed, and that our common labors may tend to promote the interests and honor of our country.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

December 9, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.				$273,760
22,100 Blanks.				

PRESENT PRICE,

TICKETS $9 00.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

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In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

December 10, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

ON Wednesday, the 15th inst. TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery 14th Class, New Series, to be drawn on the 5th of January next, *will ADVANCE to TEN DOLLARS.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A MINIATURE PORTRAIT

OF

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT to the LETTERS OF A REGULAR BAPTIST.

For sale at the different Book-Stores in Pittsburgh. Price 12½ Cents.

Dec. 16, 1824.

CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the National Journal, Extra, Dec. 7.

The President of the United States this day, at 12 o'clock, communicated to both houses of Congress, the following Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

THE view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the most sanguine expectations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline of those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between our National and State Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present Administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success, and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interest, and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our foreign commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years, from the 1st of October, of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of six months, from such declaration; and, no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claim to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late war. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the twentieth of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the 7nth, according to the report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government on the principle, that, as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British government, an expedient which would be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect, was concluded and signed in London, on the 13th day of March, 1824, by Plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, has been referred to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedom of Oldenburgh and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, the 8th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first Treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A Convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North-West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on the of last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South-American governments.—The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been invested, by the king, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced at Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded upon conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed 18,500,000 dollars, which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to 9,463,922 dollars and 81 cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest of the public debt, and upwards of 11,500,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than 3,000,000 in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th of May, authorized a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, at four and a half per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of 75,000 dollars.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of 5,000,000 dollars was authorized, in order to pay the awards, under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States, at four and a half per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the law. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of 10,000,000 of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the 1st of January next, may be estimated at 86,000,000 of dollars, inclusive of 2,500,000 dollars of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of 7,000,000 dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which can at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought no to be considered as constituting part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at 79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter, to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease, at no distant period, on most or all. On the 1st of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to 123,491,965 dollars and 16 cents, and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, 47,446,961 dollars and 78 cents. The portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of January, 1835; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the Army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school of Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the service and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of Artillery. But to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, proportionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'Isle, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Allegheny and the Susquehannah; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbor and Narraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed till the next season. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe, that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the Act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this City through the Southern States to New-Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government.—For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as in war, from their talents, and services which they can afford. In this mode also, the Military will be incorporated with the

evil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind, be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year, still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for Treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable Military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the Tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the Tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians — There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture, and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the Powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of Piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by lands of Robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survive, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local Governments; since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that, if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return them by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least, on equal extent.

For detailed information respecting our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the Naval Establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post-Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased—A Report of the Postmaster-General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to general La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our country in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New-York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has complied all the accommodation in his power. At every considerable point of his descent, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him) among whom it has excited a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a destitute state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual, present who had not some relative who had not partaken in these scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilised world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbours in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of Independence, of Liberty, and Humanity, continues to prevail. The sucess of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new States had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure — The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy.—The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially on the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are from Europe, by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present ate of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly of the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then, the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals, but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course, be adopted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the exception of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not meditated. Some well-designed plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees.—The proces must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments to be established in each, with schools for each branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific ocean, and on the Western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north-west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountains, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the Canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and prudent policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbors. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention, remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete so soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensible. Access to these works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, these great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious and, in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages be reciprocated.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heart-felt gratitude the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow citizens, in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the work justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes look amaist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian Carpets when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 only.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1824.

☞We publish our paper some days earlier in the week than usual, in order to lay before our readers, with as little delay as possible, the *Messages* of the Governor and President. Should any thing of unusual interest be received, we may issue it on Friday or Saturday in an extra sheet.

State Legislature. We learn from the Chronicle, that the Governor has returned the *Doctor bill* with his objections.

It is expected that Molton C. Rogers will be chosen U. S. Senator.

From New-Orleans we have dates to the 14th ult. The board of Health had announced that the epidemic had ceased, and that strangers might return with safety.

Governor Robertson had resigned the office of Chief Magistrate of Louisiana.—The session of the legislature commenced on the 14th. The Presidential electors and a new governor would immediately be chosen.

The Presidency.—Two of the electors of Delaware voted for Mr. Crawford, and one for Mr. Adams. The other states heard from since our last, voted as had been anticipated. Mr. Calhoun will be elected to the Vice-Presidency by the electoral colleges.

The Connecticut Mirror remarks—

"If we ever blamed a man for guessing wrong about the state of New-York, we beg his pardon, and hereafter let that State be an exception to all probability.—It is an unknown quantity—the most indefinite number of that infinite series of contradictions with which the whole Earth seems to be filled."

General La Fayette.—Immediately after the organization of Congress, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for Congress to adopt to receive General La Fayette, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded to it by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by Congress, during its last session."

Paul Allen, Esq. has become assistant editor of the Baltimore American.

ANOTHER MURDER.

We understand that a few days since an orphan child, three or four years old, was murdered on Peters' Creek, Washington county, by a man named Hall. It appears that this horrid act was perpetrated with a knife, applied to the throat of the inoffensive victim, whose body Hall afterwards threw over the fence. His wife, missing the child, inquired of him where it was. He informed her, and deliberately went to the spring to wash his blood-stained hands. The reason he assigned for this horrible murder was "*to spite his wife.*" who had suckled and raised the child, and was exceedingly fond of it.

Hall has been arrested and committed to jail in Washington. *Statesman.*

Forgery---The York (Pa.) Gazette contains a report, that a director of one of the Banks at Lancaster has been detected in extensive forgeries. It is said he forged endorsers to notes in bank, and to bonds given to individuals, to the amount of upwards of *seventy thousand dollars.*

Important to Holders of Copyrights.—In the Circuit Court, Pennsylvania District, a bill was lately filed by *Ewer and others*, claiming to have a copyright in a book entitled "The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America," against *Carey and Lea*, and John R. Coxe, for an alleged infringement of their right, by publishing a work, entitled "the American Dispensatory," in which work, the bill alleges, is incorporated nearly the whole of the matter contained in the "Pharmacopœia of the United States of America."

The Plaintiffs proved that they had deposited the title of their work in the Clerk's office of the district of Massachusetts; but as they could not shew that they had complied with other provisions of the Act of Congress, by publishing, within the time prescribed, a copy of the record of the title of the book, for the space of four weeks, and depositing a copy of the work in the office of the Secretary of State, the Court *refused* to grant the injunction prayed for. *Phil. Gaz.*

Memory.—Mr. Allen, at Boston, says he has, by a long course of methodical labor, impressed on his memory, not merely one, two, or three orations, but more than could be contained in an octavo volume of 800 pages. These, he observes, "I have so completely, that I should be perfectly willing to agree to forfeit 100 dollars for every mistake in reciting them, if any one would agree to pay me a cent for every word I recited correctly. I have a much larger quantity of Poetry, in the same way, at my command."

Cane for Reed Makers.

JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,

A QUANTITY OF CANE,

Of the best quality, suitable for Reed Makers.

S. & A. Hart.

Dec. 14, 1824.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

December 13. The fine new Steam Boat *General Brown*, of 200 tons, Scott master, Scott & Wood owners, from Beaver.

DEPARTED.

December 6. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, Cunningham master, S. & A. Hart & Co. owners, for Louisville.

13. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Walker master, Allen & Grant & Co owners, for Louisville.

—. S. B. *Herald*, Davis master, Davis & Co. owners, for New-Orleans.

14. S. B. *La Fayette*, Young master, Riddle & Co. owners, for Nashville.

☞The rivers are in fine order for navigation.

Pittsburgh Price-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [su. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		52	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-	25 a	28	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	gross		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	ewt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	ewt		8	plenty
and irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3	a 3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50	a 2 75	-
No. 3	-	2	a 2 25	-
letter	-	2 25	a 3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lbs	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance.*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

EDUCATION.

MR. M'ARTHUR begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he and his sons, on the 1st of January next, will open an English Mercantile and Mathematical *School*. It will embrace a system of education both useful and ornamental, and will, it is presumed, be found worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Select or popular lessons on practical mathematics, and the use of the instruments, will be given at such times as may be convenient for those who cannot attend the day school. Students who have finished their education, or read a college course of mathematics, may, as well as mechanics, find it their interest to attend those lessons.

Lands Surveyed, levels of water, roads & canals, ascertained with accuracy and despatch.

☞A meeting of those who are friendly to such an establishment, or feel interested in the education of youth, is respectfully solicited on Wednesday the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, at Mr. M'Arthur's near the corner of 3d and Wood-street where he will do himself the pleasure of submitting an outline of the system he means to adopt to their judgment and opinion.

Dec. 14—3t.

A Furnace-Man Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place, will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & R. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind, be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year, still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for Treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable Military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the Tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the Tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the Government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians — There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture, and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the Powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of Piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of ill-disposed persons who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survive, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local Governments since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that, if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return then by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least, on equal extent.

For detailed information respecting our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the Naval Establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post-Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased.—A Report of the Postmaster-General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to general La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, wheresoever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ships, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our country in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New-York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A correponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our Union, and affecting invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepid state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual, present who had not some relative who had not partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbours in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of Independence, of Liberty, and Humanity, continues to prevail. The sucess of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new States had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure.—The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy.—The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially on the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are from Europe, by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly of the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen States only. Since then, the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals, but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course, be adopted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The conditon of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the exception of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well-designed plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees.—The proces must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains, and Mexico, there is a vast territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments to be established in each, with schools for each branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific ocean, and on the Western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north-west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western States and territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountains, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the Canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve these blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and prudent policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbors. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention, remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well digested claim of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete so soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensible. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, these great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious and, in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages be reciprocated.

I cannot conclude this communcation, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heart-felt gratitude the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow citizens, in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eoly.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1824.

☞We publish our paper some days earlier in the week than usual, in order to lay before our readers, with as little delay as possible, the *Messages* of the Governor and President. Should any thing of unusual interest be received, we may issue it on Friday or Saturday in an extra sheet.

State Legislature. We learn from the Chronicle, that the Governor has returned the *Doctor bill* with his objections.

It is expected that Molton C. Rogers will be chosen U. S. Senator.

From New-Orleans we have dates to the 14th ult. The board of Health had announced that the epidemic had ceased, and that strangers might return with safety.

Governor Robertson had resigned the office of Chief Magistrate of Louisiana.—The session of the legislature commenced on the 14th. The Presidential electors and a new governor would immediately be chosen.

The Presidency.—Two of the electors of Delaware voted for Mr. Crawford, and one for Mr. Adams. The other states heard from since our last, voted as had been anticipated. Mr. Calhoun will be elected to the Vice-Presidency by the electoral colleges.

The Connecticut Mirror remarks—

"If we ever blamed a man for guessing wrong about the state of New-York, we beg his pardon, and hereafter let that State be an exception to all probability.—It is an unknown quantity—the most indefinite number of that infinite series of contradictions with which the whole Earth seems to be filled."

General La Fayette.—Immediately after the organization of Congress, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for Congress to adopt to receive General La Fayette, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded to it by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by Congress, during its last session."

Paul Allen, Esq. has become assistant editor of the Baltimore American.

ANOTHER MURDER.

We understand that a few days since an orphan child, three or four years old, was murdered on Peters' Creek, Washington county, by a man named Hall. It appears that this horrid act was perpetrated with a knife, applied to the throat of the inoffensive victim, whose body Hall afterwards threw over the fence. His wife, missing the child, inquired of him where it was. He informed her, and deliberately went to the spring to wash his blood-stained hands. The reason he assigned for this horrible murder was "*to spite his wife.*" who had suckled and raised the child, and was exceedingly fond of it.

Hall has been arrested and committed to jail in Washington. *Statesman.*

Forgery---The York (Pa.) Gazette contains a report, that a director of one of the Banks at Lancaster has been detected in extensive forgeries. It is said he forged endorsers to notes in bank, and to bonds given to individuals, to the amount of upwards of *seventy thousand dollars.*

Important to Holders of Copyrights.—In the Circuit Court, Pennsylvania District, a bill was lately filed by *Ewer and others*, claiming to have a copyright in a book entitled "The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America," against *Carey and Lea*, and John R. Coxe, for an alleged infringement of their right, by publishing a work, entitled "the American Dispensatory," in which work, the bill alleges, is incorporated nearly the whole of the matter contained in the "Pharmacopœia of the United States of America."

The Plaintiffs proved that they had deposited the title of their work in the Clerk's office of the district of Massachusetts; but as they could not shew that they had complied with other provisions of the Act of Congress, by publishing, within the time prescribed, a copy of the record of the title of the book, for the space of four weeks, and depositing a copy of the work in the office of the Secretary of State, the Court *refused* to grant the injunction prayed for. *Phil. Gaz.*

Memory.—Mr. Allen, at Boston, says he has, by a long course of methodical labor, impressed on his memory, not merely one, two, or three orations, but more than could be contained in an octavo volume of 500 pages. These, he observes, "I have so completely, that I should be perfectly willing to agree to forfeit 100 dollars for every mistake in reciting them, if any one would agree to pay me a cent for every word I recited correctly. I have a much larger quantity of Poetry, in the same way, at my command."

Cane for Reed Makers.

JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,

A QUANTITY OF CANE,

Of the best quality, suitable for Reed Makers.

S. & A. Hart.

Dec. 14, 1824.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

December 13. The fine new Steam Boat *General Brown*, of 200 tons, Scott master, Scott & Wood owners, from Beaver.

DEPARTED.

December 6. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, Cunningham master, S. & A. Hart & Co. owners, for Louisville.

13. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, Walker master, Allen & Grant & Co owners, for Louisville.

—. S. B. *Herald*, Davis master, Davis & Co. owners, for New-Orleans.

14. S. B. *La Fayette*, Young master, Riddle & Co. owners, for Nashville.

☞The rivers are in fine order for navigation.

Pittsburgh Price-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		52	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-	25 a	28	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5	a 5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 a	2 25	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance.*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

EDUCATION.

MR. M'ARTHUR begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he and his sons, on the 1st of January next, will open an English Mercantile and Mathematical *School*. It will embrace a system of education both useful and ornamental, and will, it is presumed, be found worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Select or popular lessons on practical mathematics, and the use of the instruments, will be given at such times as may be convenient for those who cannot attend the day school. Students who have finished their education, or read a college course of mathematics, may, as well as mechanics, find it their interest to attend those lessons.

Lands Surveyed, levels of water, roads & canals, ascertained with accuracy and despatch.

☞A meeting of those who are friendly to such an establishment, or feel interested in the education of youth, is respectfully solicited on Wednesday the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, at Mr. M'Arthur's near the corner of 3d and Wood-street where he will do himself the pleasure of submitting an outline of the system he means to adopt to their judgment and opinion.

Dec. 14—3t.

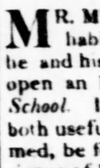
A Furnace-Man Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates.—Applicants at a distance from this place, will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

WANTED TO RENT,



BY the 1-t of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a school. Inquire at this office.

December 10.

POETRY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE HISTORIC PAGE.

Who loves not the historic page?
The treasure of the ancient age?
Who does not prize that treasure more
Than India's or Golconda's store?
A treasure! to look back and ken
The customs, habits, lives of men,
In Fancy's retrospective eye,
In classic feast, in luxury.

Who loves not to retrace the time
When ancient lore was in its prime?
Or search each region of the earth,
To know where science had its birth?
Imagination wanders where
Sweet Hope has triumph'd, or Despair;
Ranges undiv'd, and, pondering, sees
The ravages of centuries.

When on Leucata's craggy steep,
I see the hapless Sappho weep,
And mourn her Phaon who betray'd
The fondness of the frantic maid
And when, upon the rugged brow,
I hear her last, her fatal vow,
I rush unconsciously to save
The fair one from a watery grave.

Tho' all must sternly disapprove
The flame of Cleopatra's love;
And, for his guilty amours, wrest
A plume from Cæsar's towering crest;
Yet pity I the luckless fair
Who falls the victim of despair;
And dread the flow'ret that receives
An aspic in its silken leaves.

The poet's muse might still rehearse
Historic scenes to grace his verse;
Might retrograde to Eden's bower
And cull for minstrelsy a flower:
But time permits not—Youth pursue
The poet's counsel; 'tis for you;
Examine the historic page,
The treasure of the ancient age. CLIO.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. 3 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav de Gra	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
P & M bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	Bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	1½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
P & M Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrench	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. 5 & up.	4½	Eag. bk. payable at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do do	par
Charleston, 5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & br. an	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk Del	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del	par	Richmd & br 5 & up.	½
Brun. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks 5 & up	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.F. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANNERS'S*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Proposition to dispose of all the complete sets of

Niles' Weekly Register,

UNDER authority of the State of Maryland, and subject to the superintendence of Gentlemen, specially appointed by the Legislature, to approve of the plan and make the distribution.

PROJECT OF DISTRIBUTION.

300 complete sets,	at $70, is	$21,000
500 sets of the second series, at $33,		$16,500
1000 copies "Principles and Acts of the Revolution,"	at $3,	3,000
1800 Prizes.		40,500
4050 Tickets, at $10, is		40,500

A "complete set" consists of 24 volumes, and an additional volume containing the "General Index," or book of contents of the first twelve volumes,) and takes in the period of 12 years—viz: from September 1811, till September 1823.

The second series is composed of 12 volumes, and takes in the period of six years, viz: from September 1817, till September 1823.

The "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," is a curious and valuable collection of old papers, selected from a great mass of matter, the product of many years' attention to the subject, edited by the editor of the "Register," and recently published. It is in one heavy volume of super royal octavo, and the subscription price was $3 per copy.

The value of the sets, or second series, is thus determined—

For 24 vols. or 12 yrs. papers, at $5 per an.	$60
the extra supplement to vols 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16 and 23, $1 each,	7
General Index,	3
Cost in sheets,	70
Of the second series—	
12 volumes, or 6 years, at $5 per ann.	30
Supplements to volumes 15, 16, and 23,	3
Cost in sheets,	$33

The books are folded, gathered and collated, *and warranted perfect for the hands of the binder*; if otherwise, *to be made so at the cost of the publisher*. Persons wishing their books to be delivered well bound, may so have them, on paying 62½ cents per volume for binding.

The general assembly of the state of Maryland, (though private grants for *Lotteries* had been denied for several years,) considering it beneficial that the copies of the *Weekly Register* on hand, should be distributed among the people, almost unanimously granted to the proprietor all that he asked, that he might dispose of his stock—and further exempted him from the usual tax that had been required in case of Lotteries, even for the erection of public buildings, &c.

☞ A few *Tickets* for the distribution the above very valuable work, may be had at the *Post-Office*, in Pittsburgh.

December 10

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public, that in consequence of bad health, he has declined Teaching for the present. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Patrick Leonard.

N. B. The Subscriber offers his Room for RENT. It is well furnished with Benches, Tables, Writing-Desks, Stove, &c. Those who are acquainted with the Room, know it to be one of the best for teaching in in the city. For terms apply at his house, in Third, between Wood and Market Street s. P. L.

Dec. 3, 1824—2t*

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indented Apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named THOMAS CAMPBELL aged about 18 years; rather low sized for his age; dark eyes and dark hair. The clothing he wore was a black cloth coat, blue mixture pantaloons, striped vest, and fur hat. All persons are hereby warned against harboring said runaway at their peril. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for the delivery of said boy to me, or lodging him in any jail that I may get him.

Webb Closey.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824.—3t

Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Wilkinsburgh, Wilkins township, seven miles east of Pittsburgh, on the 5th October last,

A Red and White Heiffer, two years old, with a white spot on her forehead, and one on the point of her tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Amy Hugo.

Dec. 3, 1824—3t*

QUARTO EDITION OF CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

RECEIVED a few days since from England, a copy of the Commentary on the whole of Isaiah, which, together with what had previously been printed, but not published in this country, will comprise two numbers of the American edition, completing the 5th volume of the work.—The 31st number (containing a Likeness of the Author) will be published in about three weeks.

The 1st volume, on the Old Testament, of A. Paul's Royal Octavo Stereotype Edition of the above work is ready for delivery, printed in a handsome style, on a fine extra royal paper, affording a large margin; and in order to have this edition correct, the proofs are carefully examined by a Clasical scholar.

Both volumes of the New Testament, to correspond exactly with the above, are now stereotyping, and will be published without delay at $5 per vol well bound, with raised bands.

Also, just published,—CLARKE ON THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, with a Likeness of the Author, containing 357 pages, 12mo. price $1 full bound, but will shortly have for sale a stereotype edition of the same size, and at the same price.

Likewise, just published.—STURM'S REFLECTIONS on the Work of God, in Nature and Providence, for every day in the year, translated by Adam Clarke, LL. D. F. A. S. with a Likeness of the Author, and four engravings—containing 612 pages 12mo. price $1 75, bound with raised bands. A liberal discount will be allowed to the clergy, and others, engaging in either of the above works, by

Abm. Paul,
72 Nassau st,

New-York,—Dec. 18.*

Pittsburgh and Erie Stage.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above line, with a view to accommodate the public, and obviate the necessity of running the stage on Sunday, have made the following alterations, which they hope will prove agreeable to their friends and the public generally.

The stage will leave *John Davis's Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.—Returning, will leave *Mrs. Reese's Hotel*, Erie, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

The rates of Fare have been reduced. Only 6 dollars are charged for the whole distance of 132 miles. Every attention will be given by the Proprietors for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Fifteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.—One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, equal to one passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

M'Gill & Leech.

December 3, 1824.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS AND *COUNSELLORS AT LAW*,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—4m*

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

To the Agriculturalists

Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf,

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

In the Orphans' Court

For the county of Allegheny, of November Term, A. D. 1824.

ON the petition of William Wolf, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular, the goods, &c. which were of John Deal, late of Allegheny county, deceased, representing, that the testator left issue, Jane, an infant child, and that the personal estate of the said testator is insufficient for the payment of his debts, as by the account produced to the Court appears; that the said testator died seized, in his demesne, as of fee, of and in a certain Lot of Ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, numbered in the plan of said city 234, having a front on Second street, between Chancery lane and Ferry street, of thirty-five feet, and extending back, towards Front street, eighty feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame building, now occupied as two tenements; that the just and legal title to the whole of said lot and house was in said John Deal, at the time of his decease; but that, since that time, a part of them has been seized and sold, at public outcry, by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the alleged property of William Deal, Jr. although, as said Administrator believes, said William had no claim, at law, or in equity, to any part of the property described in said petition; and praying the Court to grant him, the said Administrator, an order to make sale of said lot of ground and frame building, for the payment of the debts, and the maintenance and education of the minor child of said testator. The Court accordingly order and direct, that a sale of said lot and house be made by said Administrator, on the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—And that notice of said sale be given in the "Pittsburgh Gazette," three times, previously to that day.

By the Court.

Wm. Pentland, Clk.

(D. 3—3t.)

[An indisputable title will be given.]

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of *James Horner, Esq.* late of Wilkins township, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment—and all those having demands against the estate, will please to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

John Horner,
James D Horner, } Ex'rs.

The Docket of the late James Horner, Esq. is placed in the hands of David Gilleland, Esq. of Wilkins township, where persons indebted for costs are requested to call and make payment, on or before the 1st day of January next as after that time suits will be brought against all those indebted as above, without respect to persons.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824—3t.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A REVIEW

OF A

DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

Between Mr. A. Campbell, Baptist Minister, and the Rev. John Walker, a Minister of the Secession;

In a Series of Eight Letters.

To which is now added, Letters 9 and 10, in answer to objections made to the above letters by Mr. Campbell, in a late Debate with Mr. M'Calla, of Kentucky; and Letters 11 and 12 addressed to Mr. Walker, in reply to some objections to those letters also:

BY SAMUEL RALSTON,

Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport.

TERMS.

1. It will be printed with a long primer type on good medium paper, and contain 300 pages or upwards duodecimo, at the price of $1, bound and lettered

2. Any person obtaining 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall receive a copy gratis

3. If any profits will remain after the sale, a donation will be made to the Western Missionary society.

Washington, Nov. 6.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.*

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,- which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or cry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On Friday, the 24th day of December next, o'clock, A. M.* the following Property

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robertson, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 395, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded on Front street, by Union street, by ground of Thomas Jones, and by Liberty street, containing 60 feet on Fifth street, 60 feet, be the same more or less, and extending back to Jones' line 120 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story brick house, subject to a yearly ground rent. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robertson, at the suit of William Woods.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Wallace, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, on the waters of Peters creek, bounded by lands of Thompson's heirs, James Kirkpatrick, M'Millen, Robert Estep, and others, containing about 130 acres, more or less, on which there are about fifty acres cleared, with a small orchard, a small house and stable thereon erected and taken in execution as the property of said John Wallace, at the suit of Stephen Beggs.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel T. Beckett, dec'd in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain piece or tract of land, situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of Moses Devore, William Mc[illegible], Johnston, David Allen's heirs, and John [illegible] heirs, containing two hundred and forty acres and the same more or less, on which there are erected two dwelling houses, a stable and a barn with about one hundred acres of clear and a large orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel T. Beckett, deceased, at the suit of [illegible] ningham, for the use of Adam Sherrill.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Doyle, of, in and to a part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, being 20 feet front on Irwin street, (excepting one inches intended for an alley,) and extending sixty feet, on which is erected a two story house, subject to a yearly ground rent of six dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Doyle, at the suit of Henry Holdship.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Hooper, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land in Moon township, containing sixty acres more or less, adjoining lands of Hooper's Heirs, Philip Hooper, Joseph Mc[illegible] and others, on which are about thirty acres cleared, with a cabin house and barn erected and taken in execution as the property of the said John Hooper, at the suit of James Park.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Woods, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to Twelve Out Lots and one reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, Nos. 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 214 and 216, containing together one hundred and one acres, and seventy four perches. On No. 207 there is a square log house and other buildings, and on the whole about fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Woods, dec'd. at the suit of James Irwin and James Arnold, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Scott, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, No. 21, being 60 feet on Front street, and one hundred and [illegible] feet on Mark street, sixty feet in front, bounded by lot No. 22. And also No. 22, being sixty feet on Front street, sixty feet in second street, and bounded by lots Nos. 21 [illegible] the same more or less, agreeably to Bayard's plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said [illegible] at the suit of James Gray, who [illegible]

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, deceased, of, in and to his administrators, of, in and to certain lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom viz. No. 1, being part of No. 179 and 180 in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Front street, at the distance of seven feet eastwardly from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly forty feet ten inches, extending back eighty five inches, on which are erected two two story brick houses. No. 2, being part of No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street, at the distance of sixty feet three and a half inches southwardly from Front street, and running along Market street southwardly forty feet and six and three-fourth inches, and extending back the same breadth, fifty seven and a half feet, on which is erected a three story brick house; No. 3, being part of a lot in Pittsburgh aforesaid, No. —, fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Parkinson on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and Barker on the south, having a front on Market street aforesaid, of twenty feet, more or less, on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec'd at the suit of N. Cunningham and Wilson.

ALSO—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of about two hundred acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of John Reed, David Milligan, John Hannah, and land late of Charles Wallace, on which are one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings and about one hundred acres of land cleared, said right being for the estate of the said Catharine. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine Antis, at the suit of William Robinson, Jr. for use, &c.

ALSO—By virtue of an order of sale to me out of the court of common pleas aforesaid, directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a certain tract of land situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of West Elliot and others, containing 164 acres and 7 perches and allowance; being the same tract that was owned and possessed by Wm. Boggs, dec'd. George Boggs, and James Adams—which not being divisible to and among the heirs of the said Wm. Boggs, dec'd and the said George Boggs and James Adams, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided, the court direct the same to be sold as aforesaid.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1824. } Dec. 3—3.

POETRY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE HISTORIC PAGE.

Who loves not the historic page?
The treasure of the ancient age?
Who does not prize that treasure more
Than India's or Golconda's store?
A treasure! to look back and ken
The customs, habits, lives of men,
In Fancy's retrospective eye,
Is classic feast, is luxury.

Who loves not to retrace the time
When ancient lore was in its prime?
Or search each region of the earth,
To know where science had its birth?
Imagination wanders where
Sweet Hope has triumph'd, or Despair;
Ranges untir'd, and, pondering, sees
The ravages of centuries.

When on Leucata's craggy steep,
I see the hapless Sappho weep,
And mourn her Phaon who betray'd
The fondness of the frantic maid:
And when, upon the rugged brow,
I hear her last, her fatal vow,
I rush unconsciously to save
The fair one from a watery grave.

Tho' all must sternly disapprove
The flame of Cleopatra's love;
And, for his guilty amours, wrest
A plume from Cæsar's towering crest;
Yet pity I the luckless fair
Who falls the victim of despair;
And dread the flow'ret that receives
An aspic in its silken leaves.

The poet's muse might still rehearse
Historic scenes to grace his verse;
Might retrograde to Eden's bower
And cull for minstrelsy a flower:
But time permits not—Youth pursue
The poet's counsel; 'tis for you;
Examine the historic page,
The treasure of the ancient age. CLIO.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis	1 Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton		1 Chenango	1
Swatara		1 Utica bk & branches	1
York bank		1 Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh		1 do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh		1 Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville		1 *Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh		1 St. bks gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.		1 *Maryland*	
Farmer's bk. Reading		1 Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills		1 City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon		12 George's county	1
Centre		10 Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav de Gra	1
Bank of Steubenville		1 Westminster	1
F & M bank of Steub		1 Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant		1½ Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville		do *New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve		do St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe		do Trenton bank	1
Lancaster		do New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta		do State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus		do Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth		1 ¼ Camden	1
Dayton		10 Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville		1½ State bk at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison		12½ Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb		50 Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.		4½ Eag. bk. payable at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up.		3 Bridgeport	1
Delaware		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & br'n	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del	par	*Virginia*	
Farmers' bk. of Del	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	¼
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	¼
do at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	½
do at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5 & up	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Proposition to dispose of all the complete sets of

Niles' Weekly Register,

UNDER authority of the State of Maryland, and subject to the superintendence of Gentlemen, specially appointed by the Legislature, to approve of the plan and make the distribution.

PROJECT OF DISTRIBUTION.

300 complete sets,	at $70, is	$21,000
500 sets of the second series,	at $33,	$16,500
1000 copies "Principles and Acts of the Revolution,	at $3,	3,000
1800 Prizes.		40,500
4050 Tickets, at $10, is		40,500

A "complete set" consists of 24 volumes, and an additional volume containing the "General Index," or book of contents of the first twelve volumes,) and takes in the period of 12 years—viz: from September 1811, till September 1823.

The second series is composed of 12 volumes, and takes in the period of six years, viz: from September 1817, till September 1823.

The "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," is a curious and valuable collection of old papers, selected from a great mass of matter, the product of many years' attention to the subject, edited by the editor of the "Register," and recently published. It is in one heavy volume of super royal octavo, and the subscription price was $3 per copy.

The value of the sets, or second series, is thus determined—

For 24 vols. or 12 yrs. papers, at $5 per an.	$60
the extra supplement to vols 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16 and 23, $1 each,	7
General Index,	3
Cost in sheets,	70
Of the second series—	
12 volumes, or 6 years, at $5 per ann.	30
Supplements to volumes 15, 16, and 23,	3
Cost in sheets,	$33

The books are folded, gathered and collated, *and warranted perfect for the hands of the binder* If otherwise, *to be made so at the cost of the publisher* Persons wishing their books to be delivered well bound, may so have them, on paying 62½ cents per volume for binding.

The general assembly of the state of Maryland, (though private grants for *Lotteries* had been denied for several years,) considering it beneficial that the copies of the *Weekly Register* on hand, should be distributed among the people, almost unanimously granted to the proprietor all that he asked, that he might dispose of his stock—and further exempted him from the usual tax that had been required in case of Lotteries, even for the erection of public buildings, &c.

☞ A few *Tickets* for the distribution the above very valuable work, may be had at the *Post-Office*, in Pittsburgh.

December 10

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public, that in consequence of bad health, he has declined Teaching for the present. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Patrick Leonard.

N. B. The Subscriber offers his Room for RENT. It is well furnished with Benches, Tables, Writing-Desks, Stove, &c. Those who are acquainted with the Room, know it to be one of the best for teaching in in the city For terms apply at his house, in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. P. L.

Dec. 3, 1824—2t*

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indented Apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named THOMAS CAMPBELL aged about 18 years; rather low sized for his age; dark eyes and dark hair. The clothing he wore was a black cloth coat, blue mixture pantaloons, striped vest, and fur hat. All persons are hereby warned against harboring said runaway at their peril. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for the delivery of said boy to me, or lodging him in any jail that I may get him.

Webb Closey.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824.—3t

Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Wilkinsburgh, Wilkins township, seven miles east of Pittsburgh, on the 5th October last,

A Red and White Heiffer, two years old, with a white spot in her forehead, and one on the point of her tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Amy Hugo.

Dec. 3, 1824—3t*

QUARTO EDITION OF CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

RECEIVED a few days since from England, a copy of the Commentary on the whole of Isaiah, which, together with what had previously been printed, but not published in this country, will comprise two numbers of the American edition, completing the 5th volume of the work.—The 31st number (containing a Likeness of the Author) will be published in about three weeks.

The 1st volume, on the Old Testament, of A. Paul's Royal Octavo Stereotype Edition of the above work is ready for delivery, printed in a handsome style, on a fine extra royal paper, affording a large margin; and in order to have this edition correct, the proofs are carefully examined by a Clasical scholar.

Both volumes of the New Testament, to correspond exactly with the above, are now stereotyping, and will be published without delay at $5 per vol well bound, with raised bands.

Also, just published,—CLARKE ON THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, with a Likeness of the Author, containing 357 pages, 12mo. price $1 full bound, but will shortly have for sale a stereotype edition of the same size, and at the same price.

Likewise, just published.—STURM'S REFLECTIONS on the Work of God, in Nature and Providence, for every day in the year, translated by Adam Clarke, LL. D. F. A. S. with a Likeness of the Author, and four engravings—containing 612 pages 12mo. price $1 75, bound with raised bands. A liberal discount will be allowed to the clergy, and others, engaging in either of the above works, by

Abm. Paul,
72 Nassau st,

New-York,—Dec. 18.*

Pittsburgh and Erie Stage.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above line, with a view to accommodate the public, and obviate the necessity of running the stage on Sunday, have made the following alterations, which they hope will prove agreeable to their friends and the public generally.

The stage will leave *John Davis's Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.—Returning, will leave *Mrs. Reese's Hotel*, Erie, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

The rates of Fare have been reduced. Only 6 dollars are charged for the whole distance of 132 miles. Every attention will be given by the Proprietors for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Fifteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.—One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, equal to one passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

M'Gill & Leech.

December 3, 1824.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

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A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

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Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—4n*

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CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

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3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
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1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

To the Agriculturalists

Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

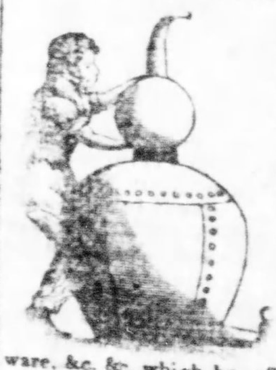
and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

In the Orphans' Court

For the county of Allegheny, of November Term, A. D. 1824.

ON the petition of William Wolf, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, &c. which were of John Deal, deceased, representing that the testator left issue, Jane, an infant child, and that the personal estate of the said testator is insufficient for the payment of his debts, as by the account produced to the Court appears; that the said testator died seized, in his demesne, as of fee, of and in a certain Lot of Ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, numbered in the plan of said city 234, having a front on Second street, between Chancery lane and Ferry street, of thirty-five feet, and extending back, towards Front street, eighty feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame building, now occupied as two tenements; that the just and legal title to the whole of said lot and house was in said John Deal, at the time of his decease; but that, since that time, a part of them has been seized and sold, at public outcry, by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the alleged property of William Deal, Jr. although, as said Administrator believes, said William had no claim, at law, or in equity, to any part of the property described in said petition; and praying the Court to grant him, the said Administrator, an order to make sale of said lot of ground and frame building, for the payment of the debts, and the maintenance and education of the minor child of said testator The Court accordingly order and direct, that a sale of said lot and house be made by said Administrator, on the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—And that notice of said sale be given in the "Pittsburgh Gazette," three times, previously to that day.

By the Court.

Wm. Pentland, Clk.

[D. 3—3t.]

[An indisputable title will be given.]

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of *James Horner, Esq.* late of Wilkins township, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment—and all those having demands against the estate, will please to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

John Horner, } Executors.
James D Horner, }

The Docket of the late James Horner, Esq. is placed in the hands of David Gilleland, Esq. of Wilkins township, where persons indebted for costs are requested to call and make payment, on or before the 1st day of January next after that time suits will be brought against all those indebted as above, without respect to persons.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1824—3t.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS,

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A REVIEW

OF A

DEBATE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

Between Mr. A. Campbell, Baptist Minister, and the Rev. John Walker, a Minister of the Secession;

In a Series of Eight Letters.

To which is now added, Letters 9 and 10, in answer to objections made to the above letters by Mr. Campbell, in a late Debate with Mr. M'Calla, of Kentucky; and Letters 11 and 12, addressed to Mr. Walker, in reply to some objections to those letters also.

BY SAMUEL RALSTON,

Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport.

TERMS.

1. It will be printed with a long primer type, on good medium paper, and contain 300 pages or upwards duodecimo, at the price of $1, bound and lettered.

2. Any person obtaining 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall receive a copy gratis.

3. If any profits will remain after the sale, a donation will be made to the Western Missionary society.

Washington, Nov. 6.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.*

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or cry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On Friday, the 24th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.* the following Property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robertson, of, in and to a certain part of No. 395, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded on Fifth street, by Union street, by ground of Jones, and by Liberty street, containing on Fifth street, 60 feet, be the same more or less, and extending back to Jones' line, 120 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story brick house, subject to a yearly ground rent of [illegible] Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robertson, at the suit of William Woods.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Wallace, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, on the waters of Peters creek, bounded by lands of Thompson's heirs, James Kirkpatrick, M'Millen, Robert Estep, and others, containing about 130 acres, more or less, on which there are about fifty acres cleared, with a small orchard, a small house and stable thereon erected and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of [illegible]

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel T. Beckett, dec'd. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain lot or tract of land, situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of Moses Devore, William Maxwell, Johnston, David Allen's heirs, and John Bell's heirs, containing two hundred and forty acres the same more or less, on which there are erected two dwelling houses, a stable and a barn with about one hundred acres of cleared land and a large orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel T. Beckett, deceased, at the suit of Hugh Cunningham, for the use of Adam Sherff

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Doyle, of, in and to a certain lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, being 20 feet front on Irwin street, (excepting nine inches intended for an alley,) and extending sixty feet, on which is erected a two story house, subject to a yearly ground rent of six dollars Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Doyle, at the suit of Henry Holdship

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Hooper, of, in and to a certain tract in Moon township, containing sixty seven acres more or less, adjoining lands of Records, Philip Hooper, Joseph Mc[illegible] and others, on which are about [illegible] cleared, with a cabin house and barn thereon taken in execution as the property of the said John Hooper, at the suit of James Park

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Woods, deceased, in the hands of executors, of, in and to Twelve (12) reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, No. 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, and 210, containing together one hundred and seventy acres, and seventy four perches [illegible] 207 there is a square log house and other buildings, and on the whole about fifty acres cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Woods, dec'd at the suit of James Irwin and James Arnold, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Scott, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in Elizabeth township Allegheny county, No. 21, being 60 feet on Front street, and one hundred feet on Market street, sixty feet on [illegible] bounded by lot No. 22 And also one lot being sixty feet on Front street, sixty feet on second street, and bounded by Lots Nos. [illegible] be the same more or less, agreeably to Bayard's plan of said town Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Scott, at the suit of James Gray, use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to certain lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz: No. 1, being part of No. 179 and 180 in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Front street, at the distance of seven feet eastwardly from Market street, running along Front street eastwardly [illegible] feet ten inches, extending back [illegible] five inches, on which are erected [illegible] story brick houses. No. 2, being part of No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Front street, at the distance of sixty feet three and a half inches southwardly from Front street, running along Market street southwardly [illegible] feet and six and three-four inches, and extending back the same breadth, fifty-seven and a half feet, on which is erected a three story brick house; No. 3, being part of a lot in Pittsburgh aforesaid, No. —, fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Parkinson's lot on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and Barker on the south, having a front on Market street aforesaid, of twenty feet, more or less, on which is erected a frame shop Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec'd at the suit of N. Cunningham and Wilson.

ALSO—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri facias issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of about two hundred acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of John Bell's heirs, David Milligan, John Hannah, and late the property of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, a grist mill, and sundry other buildings, and about [illegible] acres of land cleared, said right being the estate of the said Catharine. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine Antis, at the suit of James Ross and others

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Ferree, of, in and to a certain tract of about three hundred and twenty-three acres of land, situate on Peters' Creek, in Elizabeth township, bounded by lands of William Coulter, James Gray, and others, on which there are erected dwelling houses, a double barn, a grist mill, and sundry other buildings, and about [illegible] acres of land cleared; the said interest being for life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine Ferree, at the suit of William Robinson, Jr. for use [illegible]

ALSO—By virtue of an order of sale to me out of the court of common pleas aforesaid, directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a certain tract of land situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of West Elliot and others, containing [illegible] 7 perches and allowance; being the same tract that was owned and possessed by Wm. Boggs, dec'd. George Boggs, and James Adams, which not being divisible to and among the heirs of the said Wm. Boggs, dec'd and the said George Boggs and James Adams, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided, the court direct the same to be sold as aforesaid.

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1824. } Dec. 3—3t